Table 1.9 Heating Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	September					Cumulative July through September				
	Normal[a]	2009	2010	Percent Change		Normal[a]	2009	2010	Percent Change	
				Normal to 2010	2009 to 2010				Normal to 2010	2009 to 2010
New England Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	153	181	107	-30	-41	190	246	134	-29	-46
Middle Atlantic New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	105	97	53	-50	-45	127	115	60	-53	-48
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	121	108	121	0	12	156	195	135	-13	-31
West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	139	103	142	2	38	183	182	153	-16	-16
South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	24	13	6	NM	NM	25	15	7	NM	NM
East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	32	17	19	NM	NM	33	23	19	NM	NM
West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	9	11	6	NM	NM	9	12	6	NM	NM
Mountain Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	134	83	63	-53	-24	183	108	83	-55	-23
Pacific[b] California, Oregon, Washington	62	29	41	NM	NM	108	48	77	-29	60
U.S. Average[b]	**77**	**62**	**56**	**NM**	**NM**	**101**	**93**	**68**	**-33**	**-27**

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.
[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
NM=Not meaningful (because "Normal" is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable).
Notes: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65° F. Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65° F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, a weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days). If a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days).
Web Pages: • See http://www.eia.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for current

data. • See http://www.eia.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html for historical data.
Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 (heating degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.